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CHINA DAY.

To-day is CHINA Day which INDIA celebrates in renewal of her ancient friendship and in pledge of future fellowship. INDIA celebrates it with all the love, esteem and regard due to a great land and a great people. In a world assailed by mechanised gangsters CHINA is heroically upholding her hoary civilisation and her ancient honour, with a bravery and endurance which are the envy and admiration of the whole world.

INDIA and CHINA are joint inheritors of a great past. By temperament and culture they together represent the contemplative East—not JAPAN with her 'Kodo', 'Shinto', 'Co-prosperity' and other hideous doctrines—which are only euphemisms for tyranny, treachery, butchery and hell.

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The recent meeting at DELHI of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Chinese Generalissimo, is symbolic of this Indo-Chinese Union under the aegis of the Pax Britannica—a continuation of the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic meeting, the Stalin-Eden Moscow meeting, of the Pact of 26 Nations and of 21 American Republics, to express the World's determination to fight and blot out frightfulness wherever it rears its ugly head at BERLIN or TOKYO. It is a prelude to the arming of the Orient against the forces of Evil for the Triumph of Right.

China is in the vanguard of a Resurgent East, of a re-awakened ASIA. The Himalayan barriers which have hitherto intercepted a free intercourse between CHINA and INDIA are breaking down, by the opening of new land and air ways. The flowing together of the two nations will soon see a new Orient arise, blotting out for ever the NIPPON comet from the skies.

We salute CHINA as the land of sages and philosophers, of patriots and martyrs, and extend to her our comradeship-in-arms, not in empty hand-clasp but in appreciation of her heroism, and in recognition of our kinship, spiritual and cultural.

LECTURE LXXXV.

JAPANESE OPPRESSION AND CHINESE RESURGENCE.

I

JAPANESE OPPRESSION.

(*Mr. Joseph Kalmer*)

All that the Nazis have done, and are still doing, to a subjugated Europe has already been practised by the Japanese upon Asiatics, and is continuing steadily on an increasing scale. It is not a question of co-ordination between the policies of the three Axis partners. Since 1868, when Japan decided to change from mediaeval feudalism into a modern empire, political oppression and economic exploitation have been regular features of Japanese Government.

But neither the oppression of foreign peoples nor their exploitation was borrowed from the West. Long before the German Nazis made an idol of the State, the Nazis of the Far East pursued towards foreign races that policy of steady annihilation which Nazi Germany has throughout the present war practised against the Poles, Czechs, Greeks and other European nations. Long before the Nazis began crushing out the life of Europe, the Japanese were busy imposing their own requirements as the sole criterion in their government of conquered peoples. There is no need to go back to that period in their history when the Japanese conquerors destroyed the aboriginal Ainus and drove them out, until at last only some 15,000 of these unfortunate aborigines were left alive on the northern-most of the islands, the icy Hokkaido. These owe their survival mainly to the fact that ethnologists and travellers developed a steady flow of tourist traffic with Hokkaido, the yield of which in foreign exchange the Japanese were loath to forego.

Formosans Not so Lucky.

Native tribes on the island of Taivan, better known as Formosa, were given no such chance to survive. When CHINA ceded this island to Japan in 1895 the conquerors drove the native inhabitants from their hunting grounds, to which the Formosans replied by organising hunting expeditions against the Japanese. In the end the latter turned the

mountains to which the natives withdrew into a vast concentration camp, surrounding the whole area with hundreds of miles of electrified barbed wire. This cruel policy of annihilation proved effective. By 1910 there were no more head-hunting parties on Formosa—for there were no more natives. The only remarkable feature in all this was that these alleged "cannibals" had lived on perfectly good terms with Dutchmen, Portuguese and Chinese, without either fighting or head-hunting. But, of course, none of these people ever tried to rob the natives of their livelihood.

One in 50 flogged in Korea.

Let us take a later example, Czarist RUSSIA. Russia's defeat by Japan in 1905 sealed the fate of Korea, which until then had been a joint Russo-Japanese sphere of interests. Consequently it had remained an independent empire. In 1905 Korea became a Japanese protectorate, to be annexed outright in 1910. (Ever since then the natives have worn white, which in Korea is the symbol of mourning). From 1905 onwards Korea was given over to oppression, spoliation and martyrdom. According to Japanese figures, which are unlikely to exaggerate Japanese crimes, 294,000 Koreans—that is, one in every 50—were flogged by the police between 1913 and 1918. Many thousands were beaten to death. In the police cell at Seoul, the capital of Korea, a girl was hung by the middle finger of her right hand and suspended from the ceiling, so that the whole weight of her body fell upon this finger.

These methods of treatment went side by side with fair words, in the best style of the third Reich. The Japanese regard themselves as the chosen race, children of the sun goddess Amaterasu Omikami, destined to rule the world and enslave other nations. Their rule in Manchuria since 1931 has been marked by signal inhumanity. In the provinces along the Russian border, Manchurian and Chinese peasants have been driven from their homes and farms, and their places taken by Japanese settlers. All these are able-bodied trained reservists capable of being turned into fighting men at a moment's notice. The Manchurian ministries are all in charge of Japanese officials, and local Quislings may only hold subordinate posts. All the country's raw materials and all its revenue flow as a matter of course into the Japanese coffers. Prices are fixed by the Japanese, and kept at a level which allows the local population bare minimum subsistence. Even that is denied to them if

the Japanese need their labour. In Inner Mongolia, which Japan occupied in 1936, the pastoral population has been robbed of the fruits of its industry and its wool, with no equivalent return worth mentioning. Prices last year rose by 138 per cent, but no corresponding increase was allowed in the value of their raw materials.

"Chosen Race"

Such is the picture presented by the "Greater Asia co-prosperity sphere", the name chosen by the Japanese to cloak their rapacity. In Thailand, which has been forced by its Quisling Premier to conclude a treaty of alliance with Japan, people have already to furnish forced labour for the mines. And the same, of course, applies in other countries (China and Indo-China) where the Japanese think it necessary to construct military works of one kind or another. "Asia for the Asiatics" has been the slogan by which Japan incited, and still incites, Asiatics against the Western races. Yet, the nearer Japan approaches to the borders of other Asiatic countries, the more strongly do the local populations react, looking as they do to Allied victory as their only hope of liberation.

II

CHINESE RESURGENCE.

(*Mr. D. J. Evans, former Editor of the Japan Chronicle.*)

The Western democracies are to-day more than ever conscious of the debt they owe to the people of China. Why does China so stoutly defy the Axis Powers in general, and Japan in particular? What is the great faith that inspires her persistent resistance?

Fundamentally, the answer is that the Chinese were a democratic people even in the days when the Son of Heaven sat on the Dragon Throne. The great mass of people knew little and cared less for happenings in and about the imperial palace. The vast size of China made it a physical—and financial—impossibility for the Chinese man-in-the-street to get to the capital, even if he had the desire—and very few had. Hundreds of millions of hard-working peasants, craftsmen and traders looked after themselves in their own way. They were concerned with the well-being of their own little towns and villages, and were quite indifferent to events in the capital of their celestial empire. They knew that a certain monetary contribution had to be made to the imperial coffers—and they also knew that receipt of the amount due marked the end of official interest in their welfare.

Doing Things for Themselves.

These simple-minded and industrious folk knew nothing of the principles of political economy or the science of sociology, but they were democratic-minded because they knew the advantages of communal action. For hundreds of years the Chinese people have been accustomed to do things for themselves, instead of waiting for State action. There were hundreds of thousands of villages in CHINA which to all intents and purposes were independent and self-governing units, where the social services were maintained in the real democratic spirit. Instead of standing disgruntled in the market-place, complaining that "Government ought to do something about it", the Chinese, through their ancestral societies, trade guilds, village elders and guardians of temples, set about doing what was wanted, without waiting for an imperial edict to expound the obvious in flowery phrases which perhaps ten men in a million could understand.

With such a background, the Chinese of this 20th century (by Western reckoning) have no more liking for dictatorship than they had when various Sons of Heaven were called to account for having forfeited their claim to their people's respect and obedience.

No Support for Quisling.

Having succeeded in setting up a puppet Government in Nanking willing to "co-operate" with JAPAN, General Tojo told his countrymen in a recent speech that "China" was supporting the Japanese efforts to establish peace and co-prosperity throughout Asia. That statement is not true. There are a handful of Chinese Quislings who profess to be proud of their association with Japan in creating a "New Order", but men who have betrayed their comrades are always of dubious value as allies. General Tojo cannot be too happy when he reviews his Fifth Column in Nanking, knowing that for every single Quisling there are a million Chinese men and women who hate bitterly and revengefully the very idea of co-operation in any shape or form with a country which has treated China so cruelly, and treacherously not once or twice but a thousand times.

It is the fashion in Tokyo and Nanking to deride the idea that the national Government in Chungking represents anything more than itself, plus the interests of those Anglo-Saxon "aggressors" whom General Tojo has sworn to drive from Asia. But the puppet "national" Government in Nanking (recognised by Japan, Germany, Italy and

half a dozen of their gangster associates) admittedly represents Japanese interests and exists on Japanese sufferance. There is no evidence whatsoever to show that the members of the puppet Government in Nanking have the support of the masses they claim to represent. The Nanking Ministry of Publicity (assisted by Japanese and German experts) can and does see that news and comment appearing in the periodicals published in occupied China are of the "right" type. It can also, with the help of Japanese gendarmes or troops, suppress any attempts to publish news and views which do not fall in line with the "New Order" policy. But there is no evidence to show that the great mass of the Chinese nation has ceased to regard Japan with hate and fear.

Tokyo's Treacherous "Friendliness".

There is no evidence—and why should there be?—that the people of China, peace-loving as they are by nature, are willing to buy off their aggressors on Japan's terms. The Chinese have very good reason to be distrustful of the suddenly "friendly" neighbour with whom Wang Ching-wei and his associates are for the time being on such cordial terms. The people of China have seen what this "friendly" neighbour has done to helpless non-combatants, to refugee camps, to universities and schools during the last 11 years. They are asked by Wang Ching-wei to believe that the agonised cries of suffering women and children and aged people were just a deplorable consequence of a series of unfortunate misunderstandings between the Chinese and Japanese Governments.

No intelligent Chinese really believes that "co-partnership" with Japan will be preferable to what General Tojo is pleased to call "Anglo-Saxon aggression". Whatever may have been the hopes of some Western adventurers 50 years ago, it is impossible to disprove the statement that Anglo-Saxon policy towards China since the Rovolution has been progressively friendlier, while that of Japan has been progressively more hostile. The Anglo-Saxons wanted to see China make rapid progress along the democratic road she had chosen; Japan wanted to see China falter and fall—for otherwise Japanese peasants and craftsmen might begin to agitate for a change in the administrative methods which had favoured the militarists, and made it impossible for the voice of democracy to be effectively heard.

The Chinese people know what has happened to democratic opinion and organisation in Japan, Korea and Manchuria, and they know what

would happen in a "free" China whose freedom of thought and action lay in the hands of men like General Tojo pulling the strings of the puppets in Nanking, whose Chinese gowns serve merely to camouflage the khaki uniforms of their masters. The masses of China are at one with the Anglo-Saxons and their allies in their struggle against political gangsterism and militarist aggression, knowing that peace and prosperity for China depend on the defeat of those who have ranged themselves against the Republic ever since its foundation.

III

CHINA'S MAN OF DESTINY.

(*Mr. W. Rhodes Farmer*)

Unique Position.

Chiang Kai-shek's position is unique among world leaders This man, who is 54 this year, rules one-fifth of mankind by the remotest of remote control. Only tiny but powerful gatherings hear his frequent exhortations for even greater sacrifices, an even greater national effort. And when the text appears, fewer than 20 per cent of the people can read it. Almost unseen, almost unheard, Chiang alone in 4,000 years of Chinese history has made the myriad Chinese—racially, linguistically and physically as diverse as Europe from Norway to Italy and from Belgium to Poland—salute a common cause and common flag. Chiang wages a ruthless war on the seven deadly sins of China: slackness indecision, red tape, graft, corruption, evasion of responsibility and inaccuracy. For a crime against the State Chiang is merciless. A panic order took the scorched-earth torch through Changsha in 1938, although the Japanese were actually blocked 40 miles away. Although the garrison commander, a full General, was one of Chiang's "blood brothers" of the old Whampoa military academy days, he was court-martialled and shot.

Qualities Put to Test.

Chiang's plan of war against Japan has needed all his great qualities of statesmanship, ruthlessness, intelligence, political astuteness, stubbornness of purpose, inspiration, righteousness and ability to "meet 10,000 changing circumstances with a changeless self". On July 7, 1937, he called all China to arms saying "China fights to the last. Neither a time of suffering nor circumstances will permit our stopping midway to seek peace". When the Japanese plunged into North China

and smashed at Shanghai, Chiang possessed only 500,000 front-line Central Government troops—"Chiang's Own"—no tanks, little artillery and only 200 fighters and bombers.

Foreign observers gave China three months to survive. So Chiang held Shanghai for three months to show the nation that the Japanese were not invincible. The Japanese took Nanking, raped and looted for a month, thinking the war was won. The breathing space enabled Chiang to reorganise his armies, and begin the famous tactics of trading space for time by drawing the enemy into the interior. Always the scorched-earth torch going before them; always guerillas worrying their flanks and bases, foiling attempts at the pacification and economic exploitation of the occupied areas. Chiang organised resistance. Then he had to organise the rear.

Four Aspects of War.

Chiang thinks that China's defeat is now impossible, because the Japanese have now reached the end of their powers of military penetration. He has said:

"You foreigners are inclined to pin all your thoughts to the sheer military aspect of war. There are three other equally important facets. *Economically* we can far outlast Japan's resources, because our economy is 90 per cent agrarian, whereas theirs is almost entirely industrial. *Internally*, our people are confident and completely unified under a Government that is firm as a rock, whereas the Japanese Government has already fallen five times. *Internationally*, we have the increasing friendship of the Great Powers, whereas Japan is now suspect and entirely friendless. So you see the Japanese have won only a temporary victory on one front, whereas we have already made permanent conquests on three".

And, in the end, Chiang will prove to be right.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

27—2—42 to 6—3—42.

The Battle for Java.—On February 27, a strong Japanese fleet covering a convoy of 50 transports was seen to approach JAVA from the north, and was given battle in the Java sea by the Allied squadrons. The

heavy Japanese cruiser *Mogami* and three destroyers were put out of action. At the end of the engagement the enemy had lost one cruiser and 15 transports, with two more cruisers and three destroyers damaged. Brilliant as the Allied attack was it did not succeed, however, for want of weight in driving off the enemy, and the Japanese effected landings at three points—BANTAM (west of BATAVIA), INDRAMAGOE (east of BATAVIA) and REMBANG (between SOURABAYA and SEMARANG). The invasion forces consisting of crack troops, provided with cycles and light armoured cars have infiltrated in isolated units. They have take SOEBANG, 40 miles north-east of BANDOENG and now aim at cutting JAVA in two, isolating BATAVIA, (the capital) BANDOENG (military head-quarters) and SOURABAYA the naval base. TJEPOE, the last remaining oil producing area has been 'scorched' and the Dutch Government has been transferred from BATAVIA, which is vulnerable, to BANDOENG. The Japs are raiding BANDOENG.

NETHERLANDS forces are attacking the invaders everywhere with valour. Dutch and Allied bombers are successfully attacking the Japanese off the coast. As a result, direct hits on two Japanese transport, of 10,000 tons and 8,000 tons respectively, were scored off JAVA and a Dutch submarine has sunk a large Japanese tanker. The presence of an Allied Fleet in the Sunda Straits between JAVA and SUMATRA is also reported.

Transfer of Command.—The A B D A command under Wavell has been dissolved, and JAVA has been transferred to the Dutch Command. The reasons are obvious. The loss of MALAYA and the occupation of SUMATRA have cut off BURMA from JAVA, and broken the A.B D A front. A common unified strategy for the whole S. W. Pacific is no longer possible, whether directed from RANGOON, BATAVIA or DARWIN. Only part of the PHILIPPINES and JAVA now remain in Allied hands. With the invasion of BURMA and the alliance with CHINA, the centre of gravity has shifted to INDIA, and the defence of INDIA for its own safety and as a base for Indo-Burman-Chinese operations has become essential. The dissolution of the A B D A is thus the logical sequel of these events, and Wavell's appointment to the Indian Command is a fortunate circumstance in the present hour of peril to INDIA.

This does not mean however that JAVA has been either abandoned by the United Nations or that their aid will cease. British naval

military and air forces continue to fight under Dutch command. Aircraft and other war materials continue to flow in. Now that the fighting is confined to JAVA, it is only appropriate that the united forces in the island should be placed under a Dutch Command. This is the only meaning of the change of command.

The Battle for Burma.—The situation around RANGOON is described as 'very serious', though there has been some weakening of Japanese air activity over the city since the thrashing the enemy received last week, resulting in big losses.

Japanese patrols are reported to have crossed the Sittang river, to have cut the Railway near PEGU, and reached the village of WAW on the BURMA Road. It is also announced that two parties of the enemy were wiped out on the east bank of the Pegu river.

The Japanese are trying an out-flanking movement at a point a hundred miles up the Sittang River near TOUNGOO, and further north also, at a gap between BURMA and THAILAND. Large concentrations of Japanese troops have assembled in N. W. THAILAND, threatening the SHAN STATES.

To meet this threat the Chinese have concentrated five divisions in BURMA, one at LASHIO and three on the frontier, with 20,000 men at MANDALAY.

Units of the Indian Air Force have successfully dive-bombed MOULMEIN, MARTABAN, DUYINZAIK, the BILIN and other enemy occupied areas in BURMA, and ME HAWNG SAWN in THAILAND.

At the request of the Burmese Government the city of RANGOON has been taken over by the military authorities. Owing to enemy pressure on the lower SITTANG the BURMA road is now virtually closed.

The Philippines.—Mac Arthur's troops continue to maintain their advanced position gained last week; and the Japanese have been forced to abandon the Abra River Valley in N. LUZON. The Filipinos now hold a line extending from ABUCAY in MANILA Bay to a point midway between BAGAC and MORON. The enemy is landing fresh troops at ZAMBOANGA on MINDANAO Island, and his naval units are attacking several places on CEBU, NEGROS and MINDANAO Islands,

China.—The Japanese offensives launched from the WEIHSEIN, WEIYI, and TSINGTU fronts have been shattered, and a Japanese attack

on TANSI in CENTRAL SZECHWAN in N. W. CHINA has been repulsed. Fighting has flared up again in the SUIYAN Province.

Miscellaneous.—(1) PORT BLAIR (the Andamans) was raided on February 24 and 26.

(2) The cattle port of WYNDHAM, and the pearling port of BROOME on the north-west coast of AUSTRALIA, and TULAJI (SOLOMON Islands) have been attacked.

(3) Australian bombers have conducted a successful offensive against RABAUL, the main Japanese base in N. GUINEA.

(4) In the course of naval operations off the GILBERT Islands, a U. S. fleet was attacked by 18 heavy enemy bombers of which 16 were shot down.

(5) An enemy ship, presumably a submarine, shelled MONA Island between PUERTO RICO and the Dominican Republic. This is the first assault on the Atlantic coast of the U. S. A.

(6) An agreement has been drafted for the continuous consultation of the United Nations by the Anzac High Command. This will be put into force on ratification by LONDON and WASHINGTON.

Russia.—The biggest Russian success of the week was won at STARAYA RUSSA, where a whole German Army—the 16th, was encircled and is in process of being wiped out. The Germans are hastily throwing up fortifications round the place, and bringing in supplies by air in a frantic effort to save their strangled army, but the noose is tightening.

The enemy is also threatened at 4 other points:—SCHLUSSELBERG near LENINGRAD, RJEV, North-west of MOSCOW, Orel, South-west of MOSCOW, and KHARKOV on the lower Don.

Aided by Ski troops, guerillas, and naval batteries, a way has been opened to LENINGRAD, wide enough, it is said, for an 'avalanche' of supplies to enter Russian Cavalry regiments have reached the DNO-NEVEL Railway—80 miles from the Latvian front. The recapture of YUKHNOV, in the Smolensk area is reported. Timoshenko has mauled the 257th and 85th German Rifle divisions. A counter offensive has also been launched by the Soviet in the CRIMEA. Thus the week's record is one of continuing success.

Thaw has set in on the southern front, with rain and fog; but it is too early to speak of spring.

The R. A. F. wing which had defended MURMANSK for the past six months, and been instructing the Reds in the use of the Hurricane fighters, has returned to ENGLAND having accomplished its appointed task.

Libya.—There is nothing particular to report from LIBYA, where bad weather and sand-storms impede operations. Still, Imperial fighting patrols and columns have been active. During the night of March 2–3, for instance, the enemy was successfully engaged by a patrol south of TMIMI. The enemy has attacked the SUEZ Canal and ALEXANDRIA area without results, while the R. A. F. has been pounding at PALERMO (SICILY) and BENGHAZI. MALTA had one of its severest raids on Sunday.

Bruneval.—The Royal navy, army and air forces in combination carried out a successful raid on a Radio-Location Unit at BRUNEVAL in Northern FRANCE—12 miles from LE HAVRE. British Parachute troops who landed on the place wrecked the installation, and inflicted heavy casualties on the defenders. Hitler can no longer boast of an impregnable continental coast line.

The Reynault Factory.—The Salmson Farman and Reynault works at BILLANCOURT in the suburbs of PARIS were bombed on Tuesday with devastating results, both as a measure of war, and in chastisement of the French. It had been known for some time now that French factories were being used for the manufacture of Messerschmitts, Fokkerwulfs, Junkers, and Dorniers for the *Luftwaffe*, and that this factory in particular was turning out transport vehicles, tanks, and aircraft. British warnings over the Radio proving unavailing, the raid was carried out on the Reynault Factory as the only way in which in the circumstances the French could be made to understand the consequences. It is ridiculous that Commandant Fortaine, Darlan's *Chef de Cabinet*, while admitting the guilt tries to explain it away, by stating that they were making only 'a few lorries for the Germans'.

Free France.—For the first time the U. S. has recognised the Free French National Council in LONDON, by admitting its authority over NEW CALEDONIA and other French Islands in the Pacific. This is a snub to Vichy.

Dutch-Venezuelan co-operation.—The Venezuelan Government will share hereafter with the Dutch the defence of Dutch territorial

waters around ARUBA and CURACAO. They were hitherto under U. S. defence.

Saudi Arabia has broken off relations with ITALY. Ibn Saud has refused even to see Dr. Fritz Grobba, whom Hitler sent to Arab lands to weaken Arab ties with BRITAIN.

The New Order at work.—In reprisal for the assassination of a German sentry in PARIS 40 Frenchmen have been shot with typical Nazi brutality. In the past seven months, over 230 acts of terrorism against the Germans have been recorded in FRANCE alone, as well as 1,200 raids, and 12,000 arrests. The number of people executed in reprisal is not disclosed.

An U. S. Mission to INDIA will soon be arriving to speed up industrial production.

Indo-Chinese Co-operation.—Arrangements will be made for the representation of INDIA in CHINA, and CHINA in INDIA.

India's Third War Budget.—The revised Expenditure for 1941–42 and the anticipated expenditure for 1942–43 for Indian defence were estimated at Rs. 102 and Rs. 133 crores respectively by India's Finance Member in the Central Assembly on February 28. The consequent deficit of Rs. 47 crores for next year will be met chiefly by a revision of Income Tax and the Excess Profits Tax, by a surcharge on customs import duties, and a revision of postal and telegraphic rates; by borrowing; and by encouraging savings, and investments in Defence Bonds and Certificates.

Substantial as the defence expenditure of INDIA may look, it is only what BRITAIN spends on the War, in eight days and the U. S. in two days on War output. It is also well to remember that in addition BRITAIN will contribute thrice the Indian Budget figure to the Indian defence, besides supplying Rs. 60 crores worth of aeroplanes, vehicles and guns required for the expansion of INDIA's armed forces.

ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES.

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
23—2—42. (Monday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes.)			
No information available.			
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Targets at MARTUBA and DERNA. **The harbour** at TRIPOLI. **BENGHAZI** and **CYRENE.**	Fires started.	4 planes.	
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes.)			
Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.		13 planes.	23 planes.
FAR EAST. (By American and British planes).			
Enemy's land forces and gun positions along the SITTANG River.			4 planes.
24—2—42 (Tuesday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
NIGHT :—			
Laying mines in enemy waters.		2 planes.	
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Targets at BENGHAZI and BERKA. **The harbour and shipping** at TRIPOLI.		3 planes.	
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes.)			
Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.		5 planes.	34 planes.
FAR EAST—MACASSAR STRAITS. (By American and British planes).			
2 large transports near MACASSAR.	Both sunk.		
SUMATRA. (By American and British planes).			
The aerodrome near PALEMBANG.	3 planes set on fire.		
BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
Enemy forces near the SITTANG River.			
25—2—42 (Wednesday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
NIGHT :—			
The Naval base at KIEL. **Military objectives** in North-west GERMANY.		2 planes.	
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Targets at BENGHAZI and BERKA.			
The harbour, shipping and a sea plane station at TRIPOLI.			
Military buildings west off CASTERLO.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.		5 planes.	21 planes.
FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).			
Buildings and grounded aircraft at RABAUL.	Large fires started.		
TIMOR. (By American and British planes).			
Enemy positions and anti-aircraft gun positoins on the Island.			
MACASSAR STRAITS. (By American and British planes).			
Japanese shipping off MACASSAR.	2 large transports sunk.		
BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
Japanese river boats near MOULMEIN.			
26—2—42 (Thursday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
NIGHT :—			
The Naval base and the dock yards at KIEL. **Aerodromes** in occupied FRANCE.		3 planes.	

ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES—*cont.*

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
26—2—42. (Thursday)—cont.			
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
The harbour and shipping at TRIPOLI.	1 vessel sunk.		
The harbour at BENGHAZI.			
Motor transport concentrations in the MECHELI area.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.		5 planes.	19 planes.
FAR EAST—BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
Enemy positions along and communications behind the SITTANG front.			
27—2—42 (Friday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
NIGHT:—			
The docks at KIEL and WILHELMSHAVEN			
Other objectives in North-west GERMANY.			
Air-fields in occupied territories.		3 bombers.	
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Enemy motorised troops, motor lorries and aerodromes in the battle area south of MECHELI.			
The harbour at TRIPOLI.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.		7 planes.	45 planes.
FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).			
Jap positions in NEW BRITAIN.			
The aerodrome near RABAUL.			

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
Enemy gun positions and land forces between the SITTANG and BILIN Rivers.			
28—2—42 (Saturday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
DAY:—			
The docks at OSTEND.		3 planes.	
No information available about night operations.			
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Motor transport vehicles and enemy troops in CYRENAICA.			
The harbour and military buildings at TRIPOLI.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.			68 planes.
FAR EAST—JAVA SEA. (By American and British planes).			
Japanese troop transports convoyed by Japanese warships in the JAVA sea.	1 cruiser sunk; 4 cruisers damaged; many transports sunk or damaged.		
THAILAND. (By American and British planes.)			
An aerodrome in the northern THAILAND.			
BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
Japanese aircraft on the ground near MOULMEIN.			

1—3—42 (Sunday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
No information available about day and night air activity.			
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
The harbour and shipping at TRIPOLI.	Big fires started.		
Air combats over LIBYA.			2 planes. Many damaged.
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.		8 planes.	77 planes.
FAR EAST—JAVA (N. E. I.) (By American and British planes).			
Landing points on the north coast of JAVA.			
Another big Japanese fleet off JAVA in the JAVA sea.			
NEW GUINEA (By American and British planes).			
The harbour at RABAUL.			
BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
Japanese forward units on the west coast of SITTANG River.			

ENEMY Air Raids over ALLIED Territories.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Enemies	Aircraft losses for Allies.
24—2—42 (Tuesday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
No air activity.				
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.				
	FAR EAST—JAVA—(N. E. I.). (By Jap planes).			
BANDOENG.				
25—2—42 (Wednesday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
No air raid anywhere.				

ENEMY Air Raids over Allied Territories—*cont.*

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.				
	FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA. (By Jap planes).			
PORT MORESBY.				
	JAVA—N. E. I. (By Jap planes).			
Aerodromes in JAVA.			1 plane. Many damaged.	No loss.
SOURABAYA.			1 plane.	
	BURMA. (By Jap planes).			
RANGOON.			30 planes. Many more damaged.	4 planes.
26—2—42 (Thursday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
No air activity at all.				
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.				
	FAR EAST—JAVA. (By Jap planes).			
Ports and aerodromes in JAVA.				
	BURMA.			
British troop positions in BURMA.				
27—2—42 (Friday).				
	BRITAIN (By German planes).			
No enemy air activity at all.				
	LIBYA. (By German planes).			
TOBRUK.		Many more planes damaged.	1 plane.	
	RUSSIA. (By German planes).			
MOSCOW.			3 planes.	
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.		Many planes damaged.		6 planes.
	FAR EAST—JAVA—(N. E. I.) (By Jap planes).			
Aerodromes in northern JAVA.				

ENEMY Air Raids over ALLIED Territories—*cont.*

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.	Aircraft losses for Allies.
28—2—42 (Saturday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
	No information available.			
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.			
	RUSSIA. (By German planes).			
	Vicinity of MOSCOW.		7 planes.	
	FAR EAST—JAVA—N. E. I. (By Jap planes).			
	The harbour at TANDJONG.		5 planes.	
	An aerodrome in west JAVA.			
	BURMA. (By German planes).			
	British ground forces near SITTANG River.			
1—3—42 (Sunday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
NIGHT :—				
	Slight air activity over the coastal areas of North-east SCOTLAND and South-west ENGLAND.	Very slight damage. A few casualties.		
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.			
	FAR EAST—JAVA—(N. E. I.) (By Jap planes).			
	Aerodromes in JAVA.			
	SOURABAYA.			
	NEW GUINEA. (By Jap planes).			
	PORT MORESBY.			
2—3—42 (Monday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
	No air activity at all.			
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.			
	FAR EAST—JAVA—(N. E. I.) (By Jap planes).			
	BANDOENG and **other towns** in JAVA.			
	PHILIPPINES. (By Jap planes).			
	American communications behind the American lines in the BATAAN Peninsula.			

SIDE LIGHTS.

CHINA DAY. To-day, all over INDIA, *China Day* will be celebrated, not in mere observance but 'to set the seal upon the comradeship-in-arms of two great nations—INDIA and CHINA.'

CHINA'S gallant fight for freedom is unique in the history of nations. The west fights the Nazi gangster—using his own weapons, iron against iron, plane against plane, tank against tank. For four long years and more CHINA has carried on a fight which is largely of the spirit against steel.

Though JAPAN'S murderous designs were hatched long ago in secret, her first open assault fell on MUKDEN just nine years ago, resulting in the setting up of the puppet State of MANCHUKUO. CHINA held her peace, thinking that her troubles would end there. But in 1937 the 'CHINA Incident' followed the 'MUKDEN incident'.

CHINA'S position seemed hopeless. Not so unified as JAPAN, not so wealthy, not so industrialised or furnished with such modern weapons of war as JAPAN had stolen from the west, CHINA seemed about to sink. Meanwhile JAPAN had carved out another puppet State at NANKING, out of CHINA'S five flourishing provinces in the north.

Then a wonderful change came over China. Though practically weaponless, CHINA evolved a new kind of warfare, and by the practice of 'guerilla' and 'scorched earth' methods has kept the enemy at bay for four years and a half. She has simultaneously consolidated and developed a home front by industrialisation, and mass education, and by harmonising and unifying recalcitrant elements in the body politic.

In this way, all through the night of isolation, CHINA has wrestled alone with the demons of the dark, and now, after her entry into the group of the United Nations, and the renewal of her Indian ties, the dawn is breaking over CHINA. The enemy may close the BURMA Road, but BRITAIN her ally, and INDIA her neighbour, will open fresh gate-ways, blasting the Himalayas if need be, and CHINA and the world will soon combine in such strength that the gangsters of the East and the West shall be laid low and kick the dust.

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JAPAN'S ENEMY No. I The Tanaka Memorial is JAPAN'S *Mein Kampf*, outlining a modest programme of the conquest of both hemispheres, beginning with CHINA. It was to have been accomplished in a space of 10 years, commencing from 1929, and by employing *blitz* methods. Of a piece with 'Kodo', and other fire-eating concepts, it will soon be however as extinct as the dodo. The Tanaka Memorial is already behind schedule, as the 10 year limit has already been exceeded, and though 1942 has come the 'CHINA incident', the first item in the programme, instead of being closed, still hangs fire owing to the new alliances which CHINA has made with the outside world. Again, her present *blitz* in the S. W. Pacific is fizzling out. After 2 months and a week of *blitz* SINGAPORE has proved the only prize, though big. In JAVA, in BURMA, and in the PHILIPPINES the *blitz* is being slowed down, and will be arrested and reversed by a counter-stroke in the same way as the Nazi *blitz* was broken over the British skies, was reversed in RUSSIA and is being arrested in LIBYA. This time-lag is going to be JAPAN'S Enemy No. I.

A SECOND DUNKIRK AND ITS SEQUEL. A young man, in a mood of depression—not befitting one so young—asked us the other day why we felt so optimistic in spite of the tragedy of SINGAPORE, and with the threat hanging over BURMA and JAVA, and we observed in reply that the young man's picture was incomplete unless he added the impending dangers to the Indian Ocean, and the countries lying around its shores—INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AFRICA and the MIDDLE EAST-and added that we still felt not merely optimistic, as he put it, but quite confident of a final victory for our arms. We reminded him of DUNKIRK and CRETE, described in their time as major disasters, but which looked at now are realised to be even blessings in disguise. DUNKIRK roused BRITAIN to a sense of peril, as nothing else did, led to the arming of BRITAIN and the conquest of the Italian Empire: CRETE led to the occupation of IRAQ, IRAN and SYRIA and the consolidation of the MIDDLE EAST. SINGAPORE, described as a second DUNKIRK, will and must lead to similar results—the consolidation of the world's forces, including the Pacific front.

We also desired the young man to recall the years 1757 (The Seven Year's War), 1803 (The Napoleonic War) and 1917 (The Great War), when all was apparently lost and the British Empire seemed to be going to pieces; yet by a turn of events the Empire recovered and grew.

There is no legerdemain here: no mere luck. The secret is in BRITAIN'S inner strength—a capacity for cool thinking and swift decision in the hour of danger—the courage to effect a transformation within herself, even while externally assailed, a power to differentiate between main and subsidiary events. Now for instance, in the present world war girdling the whole earth, and leaving no part of it out of its fatal embrace, she knows that the South West Pacific is but a sector and SINGAPORE but an incident. When the decisive stroke is delivered the whole front will recover including SINGAPORE.

BRITAIN has a knowledge of relative values, of the limited part that SINGAPORE plays in the tragedy, and so it is taking it in its right perspective; BRITAIN, with a calmness and fixedness of purpose, which is a psychological wonder, plans ahead, calls her ministers to render an account of their stewardship, reconstitutes her Government, and enters into new alliances hurling defiance at the foe. This is the spirit of old ENGLAND. To those who can recognise it victory is assured. It requires a clear vision. Sir Stafford Cripps put it finely the other day when he said, 'We are anxiously reaching out to a time when the new world for which the people are longing, and for which almost every man and woman is daily hoping, begins to show itself in clear outline on the horizon.'

THE SPRING OFFENSIVE. The air is thick with rumours of an impending spring offensive, though time alone will show whether it is going to take the form of another desperate Axis venture or an Allied counter-offensive which the United Nations expect at an early date. GERMANY is said to be frantically preparing for a spring offensive, and the Germans are said to be on the tiptoe of expectation of awaiting necromantic feats by Hitler.

Hitler is in a hurry: he would like to deliver a knock-out blow before the Allied strength overwhelms him.

Tojo too is in a hurry. He has captured harbours without dockyards so that he does not know where to overhaul or repair his battered ships. He has secured ports without sea command; he has lost heavily in ships, so that he fears that any great delay will soon bring down the combined British and American fleets on him.

But in the coming offensive it is certain that the German army will not be in that fine fettle in which it entered the war with RUSSIA in June 1941, and carried it on for the first few months, flushed with success after success, supported by numberless tanks, guns, and planes, many of which, alas, now lie wrecked all over the Russian plains. It has been depleted heavily in men and those that remain have become exhausted. There are limits to human endurance, physique and morale though aided by machines and powerful organisation. RUSSIA, by substituting cavalry for machines during the winter campaign, has saved in materials and has had a little breathing time to build her new armaments and pile up strategic reserves. If for these reasons the German offensive is stopped, the German home front will crack as it did in 1918; and victory will follow much sooner than expected and not by German defeat only.

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THE RUSSIAN COMPLAINT. We have every admiration for the heroic stand of RUSSIA, and the great results that have flowed from it, but we confess to a sense of disappointment with Stalin's statement on the Red Army's Anniversary Day that while GERMANY had allies fighting on her side he was fighting a lone battle. He made a similar statement, it may be remembered in November, complaining of the absence of a 'second front' against GERMANY. This is not the time for recriminations but we may point out that not long ago BRITAIN had to fight a lone battle herself on several fronts with Russian assistance given to the enemy. Even now, BRITAIN is pressing the enemy hard on other fronts—in LIBYA, and by aerial raids over GERMANY'S factories, harbours and communications. Witness the attacks on the Renault factory and the Radio Location Unit at BRUNEVAL.

The fact is that in the present position, each Allied Nation demands the strengthening of its own front or the opening of new fronts to relieve pressure on itself, forgetting how they are all bound up in a common strategy. Mr. Menzies, former Australian Prime Minister strikes the true note when he states, 'the issue is between grand strategy viewed against the background of the world, and a local or petty strategy viewed against the smaller background of our own local circumstances. It is clear that the essence of Allied action in this war must be mutuality, and the essence of Allied strategy must be that each Ally sees the world as a whole and makes plans accordingly. The further and the more rapidly the Allies move towards a centrally envisaged policy for the world conduct of this war the better it will be for all.'

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THE TRIPLE PROBLEM. Three problems arise from VICHY's weak-kneed attitude towards the Axis—DAKAR, MADAGASCAR and the French Fleet. Were VICHY to surrender MADAGASCAR as she very nearly did SYRIA, and actually FRENCH INDO-CHINA MADAGASCAR would become the enemy's base in South AFRICA. Similarly the enemy's possession of DAKAR would threaten the South Atlantic and South AMERICA. The recent transfer of the French battleship *Dunkerque* (26,500 tons) from MERS EL KEBIR to TOULON definitely strengthens the French Fleet, and constitutes a standing menace to the Western Mediterranean. Matters have also come to a head since Dalton, former Minister of Economic Warfare, published a list of contraband carried from Metropolitan FRANCE, through French territorial waters and bases to Rommel. Though on an interrogation from WASHINGTON Pétain has promised 'not to lend any military aid to any belligerents in any place in the theatre of operations', VICHY in her present pusillanimity cannot be depended upon. The policy of 'air conditioning' VICHY, out of pity is being reconsidered, and Anglo-American opinion is becoming sceptical of the 'wisdom of tempering the wind of adversity', as Wickham Steed has phrased it 'to the shorn lambs of VICHY'. The week's news indicates the stiffening of the Anglo-American attitude. The U. S. has recognised the Free French authority over New CALEDONIA.

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VAMPIRE TACTICS. Nazi propaganda now imitates the method that the Vampire is said to follow, of fanning the victim to sleep before sucking its blood. GERMANY's military experts are now said to declare 'that the bombing of towns is a waste of time, planes and men, and that no British air raids against German towns, not even against BERLIN, would induce them to take similar action against LONDON and other British towns, as the attacks produccd 'no decisive results'. The motive behind the propaganda, which is to throw BRITAIN into a state of false

security is too apparent to deceive anyone. But BRITAIN has already given the reply in action. The defences of BRITAIN have been further strengthened. Her faith in serial raids is shown in her attacks on BRUNEVAL, RENAULT and KIEL. She believes in smashing GERMANY'S industrial front by a vigorous continued air offensive, which she will resume, with re-doubled vigour, now that winter is passing.

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THE LYING TRIO. The Axis partners are busy spreading lies in the vain hope of weakening the Allies' morale. The BERLIN Radio makes Churchill personally responsible for every set-back. Churchill lost the battle-ships in the Gulf of SIAM; Churchill lost SINGAPORE; Churchill allowed the German pocket ships to escape, etc., etc. The British answer is the House of Commons' unanimous vote of confidence in Churchill with a solitary exception, and the reshuffling of the British Ministry retaining Churchill.

2. Time was when Hitler boasted he had built a Maginot line on the French coast impregnable to all attacks, but after the BRUNEVAL incident he states that such attacks were expected.

3. A Rome broadcast of February 12 declared, 'The Mediterranean is now almost completely under our control save for a stray British ship or two; only the Italian navy sails on it'. The answer is the British Admiralty's Communiqué of February 18 which runs as follows:—

'Naval operations took place in the Mediterranean between February 13 and 16. These had as their object the passing of certain convoys in the Central Mediterranean. The enemy sent out strong forces of cruisers and destroyers. They failed to make contact and were themselves severely handled. Two cruisers and a destroyer were hit. The Italian fleet turned tail, but a British submarine crossed their path and scored two hits.''

4. But JAPAN, the junior partner is the most audacious of the lot. Her latest attempts to set Australians, Indians and the British by the ears is as amusing as ridiculous.

(*a*) *Broadcast, Feb. 18.*—'British stragglers caught by the Japanese complained that the retreat of the *Australian* forces was the immediate cause of the swift collapse of the SINGAPORE fortress'.

(*b*) *Another Broadcast, Feb. 18.*—'The Australians have nothing but contempt for the *British* soldiers. I would not be surprised if all your prisoners were Australians and Indians'.

(*c*) *Broadcast, Feb. 14.*—' *Desperate resistance* being offered by defenders of SINGAPORE mainly consists in the *half-hearted fighting* of the 11th Division of Australian troops and the 7th Division of *Indian* troops.'

4. In a recent broadcast in Hindi JAPAN states that she is fighting for a purely 'moral issue' which is 'INDIA for the Indians *and Asiatics*'. The cat is out of the bag. So Indians are not Asiatics. We long ago knew that CHINA was not in the category. Now we know that INDIA is not ASIA since ASIA means only JAPAN. CHINA and INDIA are to be included in the Japanese Lebensraum ! INDIA for 'the Asiatics' is INDIA for JAPAN.

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RECRUITMENT. We have no hesitation in coming back to the subject of recruitment, and refer our readers to another section of the bulletin, where we publish details of the qualifications and conditions of recruitment. A glance at the pages shows what a variety of trades and skills are in demand, and how the conditions have been made attractive, providing a future for those who display industry and ability.

There are openings not merely for mechanics and clerks but for technicians and officers as well.

The officer problem, as general Molesworth has pointed out, has its own peculiar difficulties. It is not merely a question of putting an educated young man into a Training School. There is a difference between Civil and Military careers. A University degree, while it is a hall-mark of some book learning, is no guarantee of either personality or responsibility. The ability to take a quick decision, say under fire, commonsense, strength of body and character, broad-outlook and wide sympathies are called upon in a leader. The selection should be of the highest standard, for the simple reason that victory—the very safety of the officer's men depends on his initiative and ability.

TODT—THE REICHENAU OF GERMAN INDUSTRY.

LATEST LEADER TO MEET SUDDEN DEATH.

Maj-Gen Fritz Todt, Chief of Hitler's labour army, builder of the Siegfried Line and Germany's Minister of Munitions, has been killed in an aeroplane accident. For some time, however, there had been reports that Todt had fallen from favour recently, despite his former close personal friendship with the Fuehrer and his notable war services, writes the *Daily Telegraph*. Last year, it is said, Todt superseded Funk, the titular Minister of Economics, as chief organiser of Germany's wartime economic effort. Where Funk had planned on long-term lines, Todt was working on the basis of a short war. **He therefore disregarded the advice of the more conservative German industrialists who complained that these methods were exhausting to German industry, and would result in a rapid deterioration in equipment, leaving Germany industrially too weak to face a long drawn-out war.** Of late his position had

become gravely compromised by Hitler's realisation that Germany must face a long war, and that the rush methods of Todt's industrial programme could not be sustained for many more months.

AFTER REICHENAU.

It might be said that in the industrial Germany of to-day Todt represented opinions comparable with those which Field-Marshal von Reichenau held in the military sphere. Reichenau died suddenly last month. **Todt is in fact the latest of a number of Nazi leaders to meet with a sudden death or serious illness in the past few months.** In addition, rumour has been busy about Field-Marshal List. He is said to have "disappeared", to have been sent to a concentration camp, and to have contracted typhus. General von Kleist has also been reported down with typhus, while General Guderian was said to be ill with pneumonia.

ARMY OF SLAVE LABOUR.

Todt's chief contribution to Hitler's war preparations was the creation of the so-called Todt organisation, **a vast army of slave labour conscripted from the inmates of the concentration camps, criminals released from prison and workers imported from other countries**,all grouped around a nucleus consisting of former SA men led by staff technicians. Under Todt's direction this organisation built the Siegfried Line or German west wall, completing it as a rush job in 1939 while the German armies were fighting in Poland. Throughout the subsequent stages of war in Europe, the work of the Todt organisation in carrying out rapid building and repair of roads, bridges, aerodromes and defensive positions behind the German front lines, has been of vital importance. Detachments of the organisation have also accompanied German troops into action, setting up repair shops for tanks, vehicles and guns on the battlefield. Again, Todt provided labour corps, which the Germans rushed up behind their troops to reorganise damaged factories. At the end of the Polish campaign he set part of his corps to work on fortifying Germany's new eastern frontier. Later, he built the Channel coast and "Atlantic fortifications", in the occupied countries of western Europe.

DOUBTS AND APATHY OF GERMAN PEOPLE. ARMY-PARTY DIFFERENCES. CREAKS IN HOME FRONT WAR MACHINE.

*A neutral correspondent recently in Berlin tells in the **News Chronicle** of the present doubts and apathy of the German people, of the secret struggle for position between Hitler's SS and Army officers, and of the creaks in the war machine now being heard on the home front.*

Muffled and faint behind the Nazi gag which Hitler has imposed on sixty odd million Germans since he came to power, a voice can be heard by anyone who keeps his ear close to the ground in Berlin now.

It is the voice of the German people hushed by the insistent saying "Tell us the truth". Spoon-fed with promises for years, swelled with racial pride by months of victories and now—disappointed, tired and bewildered—facing demands for more and more sacrifices, their mood is one of apathy.

GLIMMERINGS OF DOUBT.

When I left Germany recently there was no doubt in my mind that every German realises fully, as well at home as at the front, that defeat would be final and utter if it came. Every German is ready to throw in everything he has got to make sure of victory. But glimmerings of doubt whether this can be achieved are beginning to be apparent.

Newspapers—a commodity which can still be bought in unlimited quantities—are no longer read or, if read, are no longer believed as formerly. People are beginning to suspect that they have not been told all the facts.

ARMY-PARTY SHOWDOWN.

Within the Reich just now there are signs that the long-standing cleavage and latent conflict between Army and Party is working towards a show-down, whose consequences would be momentous. Stories of fighting in Berlin streets are nonsense perhaps, and some of the rumours that the Army leaders who have died recently were murdered are exaggerations. But, just as the German and Russian Armies are manoeuvring for position on the Eastern Front for the expected spring offensive of the Nazis, so the SS, which grew out of Hitler's private army of the old days, and Wehrmacht high officers, most of whom are nothing but junkers dressed in uniform, are manoeuvring for position inside Germany and German-occupied lands. **Smiling and friendly in public, the rivals are secretly loosing their swords in their scabbards—just in case.**

Seen from Berlin, it is certain that the Wehrmacht is still a powerful fighting machine. Great as the losses in Russia have been—a fair guess puts total casualties of every kind at about 3,000,000 men—the Army is still more than a match for any opponent except Russia. But this Army must be fed, clothed and equipped. A second army composed of trained workers is needed at home if the first is to work effectively. And this second army is conspicuously lacking.

"RATIONALISING" PRODUCTION.

Every skilled worker is already doing overtime as it is. A minute search of the occupied countries, and advertisements offering high wages for forced labour, have been tried in an effort to fill the ranks of machine-tool makers, aircraft motor engineers and chemists.

When I left Berlin, an important conclave was being set up to include Party and Army chiefs, industrialists, Ley's labour front and Funk's financiers, to seek means of "rationalising" production to compete effectively with the resources of Russia, Britain and the United States. Will they tell the German public the real answers they find to the unpalatable questions raised? The answer is, "No"! As a stop-gap measure, the order has been given that every effort must be made to keep hints of depression at home from reaching the soldiers at the front, just as the converse has long been the case. **It is not forgotten what happened in 1918 when the fighting men learned of the plight of their families owing to the collapse of German economy within.**

SHORTAGE OF PETROL.

Creaks in the machines, however they may be silenced by the time they get to Smolensk, are clearly audible in Berlin. Petrol, for instance, has been squandered on a monumental scale in the Russian campaign. Yet when petrol is needed for running factories in occupied France working directly for the German war effort, the demand is met with the reply, "We haven't any. Try the black market". Petrol, when it is obtainable, costs 25 sh. per gallon in France now.

Within Berlin's gloomy blacked-out streets the picture is drab and depressing. There is no great food shortage, though there is drink shortage and tobacoo shortage, but to get what you want you must persuade and bribe and obtain simple commodities as a favour; and often when you get them they would be dumped before you with a surly growl. Two years and five months of war have not improved the average Berliner's temper. One gets the impression that nerves are frayed and friendship is uncertain.

DISTRUST OF LEADERS.

Faith in the Fuehrer personally does not appear to have been shaken by the reverses in Russia (about which in any case full facts are not revealed in Germany). But faith in Hitler and faith in his representatives are not the same thing. The appointment of Himmler as Minister of the Interior raises fears in some minds that the added power given to this little man, who is fervently hated all over Germany, will mean added brutality in the workings of the press gang he controls.

When will the war end? How will it end? Why exactly did it begin? What is going to happen inside Germany when it ends?

These are the questions that the bewildered, apathetic German-in-the-streets is asking in his heart. Even if he had the pluck to ask right out, no-one in Germany knows the answer.

BRITAIN SPEAKS.

J. B. Priestley.

THE POLISH-CZECH UNION.

In all the drama and confusion of world war, I wonder how many people here or on your side of the water, have noticed the Polish-Czech Union. The terms of this have now been agreed upon, and the Pact of Confederation after the war has been signed by the Polish Foreign Minister and the acting Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs. The *London Times* published the English text of the Pact only the other day. This is one of those things that the casual reader or listener to the news over the radio might easily miss. It sounds remote and rather complicated, something for the expert on the European affairs to ponder over, but of little interest to the ordinary man, and nothing, as I shall presently show, could be further from the truth.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT.

As a matter of fact, nowhere do we show a very good sense of proportion in our presentation of news. I felt this strongly ever since the beginning of the war; very often minor items of military information, a few trucks machine-gunned along a road or a couple of planes brought down somewhere—routine stuff—are given precedence over non-military events of the highest importance. Among such events is the signing of this Polish-Czech Pact of Federation. It is, in my view, one of the most important events of the whole war. I don't apologize for talking to you about it, not even if you've already heard somebody talking about it, because it's ten to one that if you did, that some body was an expert on European affairs, and what I want to do is to give you a plain, non-expert account of the matter, for I don't pretend to be an expert on European affairs, and, between ourselves, most of the experts and most of the affairs have bored me for years. I tell you that so that you can be assured that for the next ten minutes you're not going to be treated to the spectacle of watching a man riding his hobby horse; there will be none of those elaborate diplomatic reminiscences, beginning: "When I was in Moscow in the summer of 1929......", though actually I was in Moscow for a few days during the summer of 1929, and if you want to know what I was doing there, I'll tell you. I was grappling with a liver-attack brought on by too lavish Polish hospitality.

THE DEMOCRATIC TEST.

Well now, I must justify my statement that the signing of this Polish-Czech Pact is an event of the first importance, and, let me add that to me, an event of the first importance is one that has a direct connection with the ordinary human happiness of ordinary human beings everywhere;

if it threatens that happiness, it's important; if it can do anything to increase, widen, deepen or make more secure that happiness, it's important. That's the test, and we all ought to keep it constantly in mind; it is the great Democratic test and challenge.

CENTRAL EUROPE: INTENSELY NATIONAL.

Now, if we turn to your maps of Europe, you'll see that the Poles and the Czechs are neighbours in the northern half of the great central section of the continent, their combined territory extending from the Baltic as far south as the Danube. They are not the same kind of people at all, being very different in National temperament and outlook, but they're strongly alike in this, that having had through centuries of oppression, to hold fast to their sense of nationality, they're both people with an unusually strong national feeling; they have indeed, an indestructible national feeling—no Emperors, Czars Cossacks, Dragoons, Secret Police, Execution Squads, Concentration Camps and Nazi torturers, have been able to make the Poles stop feeling like Poles, and the Czechs feeling like Czechs. As with all long oppressed people, their culture has been intensely national; their poets and dramatists have written poems and dramas glorifying the struggles of national heroes; their composers, Chopin, Dvorak, and the rest, have created rhapsodies out of soft tunes and dances, in spite of all the difficulties involved, they have held fast to their own languages and their own customs They've always felt about their nationality, even in time of peace, what the rest of us feel about our nationality only during the supreme trials of war. To such people Nationalism is almost a kind of religion; indeed, there was actually in Poland a group of mystical writers who believed in a special nationalistic theory of reincarnation, that there were Polish souls born again and again into this life specially in order to work and fight and struggle for Poland, and Nationalism can hardly go further than that, and I need hardly add, for you must know it already, that the Poles and the Czechs are among the very bravest and toughest people in the world—they'll never give in, never stop fighting, as the Nazis know to their cost.

SELF-DETERMINATION.

Now, at the end of the last war, thanks partly to President Wilson, much was made of the principle of self-determination, which declared that if large groups that had these strong national feelings, formed themselves into independent political and economic units, became in fact separate powers, enjoying sovereignty nearly all our troubles were ended. Thus the new maps of Europe, after the treaty of Versailles, showed us new coloured shapes, among which was a rectangular map of Poland, with it's corridor to the Baltic, and the long lozenge shaped Republic of of Czechoslovakia, which, thanks to

the political genius of one man, Mavaryk, soon became one of the most advanced and prosperous Democracies in the world. But unfortunately this principle of self-determination, with its establishment of new sovereign powers, didn' t do what it was expected to do.

SMALL STATES NO LONGER POSSIBLE.

The fact is that it was essentially a nineteenth century idea and we were now well into the twentieth century, and the whole drift of our time, especially in its economics, was really moving away from this conception of small Sovereign States, each with its own closed fists. If a final proof were needed of this, the war has provided it, because in this war, unlike the last, only the great powers, the large economic units, have been able to survive at all. The Nazis saw this, probably from the first, and that's why purely as destroyers they can be said to have been moving with the tide, but only, mark you, as destroyers.

BUT HITLER'S NEW ORDER WONT DO.

As creators, I notice from his last speech that Hitler is now emphasizing his creative role, they haven't been moving with the tide, but desperately trying to make headway against every current of world history. The basis of their New Order is an arrogant and idiotic supernationalism, the idea that Germans are the master race, whom other people should be proud to serve; and this, of course, isn't even good nineteenth century doctrine, but sheer primitive tribalism, which only the threat of starvation or torture would make other people even pretend to accept. It's here that Nazism simply condemns itself and is seen to be merely gangster stuff on a big scale But to return to the Poles and the Czechs. Now, nobody has suffered more from the Nazis than these two people have, and nobody has offered more stubborn resistance to them, but, some of us who regarded them with great sympathy and friendliness and admiration, have always been uneasy about their attitude towards the world after the war. They were the enthusiastic apostles of a nationalism that we felt could no longer be expected to work.

A NEW EUROPE WANTED.

Even after the German military machine was smashed to bits, a return to that Europe of national sovereignty with all its constant intrigues and fusses and squabbles of political and economic inefficiency, was not to be thought of, and undoubtedly, there would have to be a New Europe. But did passionate Nationalists, like the Poles and the Czechs, who had only just tasted independence, want a New Europe, or did they merely want the old dog-fight, simply with Germany out of the way? This was the question, and naturally it made many of us feel uneasy. It looked as if, even with Hitler and his gang done with forever, there would be lots of trouble ahead. Were these

dashing Polish airmen we have here, or all the stubborn unconquerable Czechs, doomed to disappointment and future bitterness? Were they to fight with us through these years only to find frustration at the end? Would there inevitably be a day when we should have to tell them that this nationalism of their's was only yet another menace to a better world?

CONFEDERATION OF FREE MEN— THE REMEDY.

Now here, in the text of this Polish-Czech Pact of future union is the answer. "For these two governments"— I quote the actual words of the beginning of the Pact – "have decided that after the war, Poland and Czechoslovakia shall form a confederation of States in that area of Europe with which the vital interests of the two countries are bound." I can't give you the text in full, but no doubt you can find it somewhere among your newspapers. It's sufficient to say that it's been agreed that this confederation should have a common policy with regard to foreign affairs, defence, economic and financial matters, social questions, transport, posts and telegraphs. Thus, for example. we're told that passenger traffic between the various States included in the confederation will take place without any restrictions, in particular, without any pass-ports and visas. I quote that to show that this confederation really means business, but there is something even more important, and once more, I quote the actual text; "The constitution of the individual States included in the confederation will guarantee to the citizens of these States, the following rights: freedom of conscience, personal freedom; freedom of learning; freedom of spoken and written word; freedom of organization and association; equality of all citizens before the law; free admission of all citizens to the performance of all State functions; the independence of Courts of Law and the control of government by representative national bodies elected by means of free elections." Furthermore, these two governments adopted a resolution expressing their satisfaction with the conclusion of the Greek-Yugoslav Agreement, also arrived at this last month, and obviously they see the possibility of a future confederation, stretching across the centre of Europe, from the Baltic to the Agean Sea. Now, remember that during the last twenty years, it was this very region that suffered most from its antiquated system of conflicting national sovereignties. Isn't there shown in all this a great hope for the future? Doesn't it suggest that at last the men of our time are learning quickly? For, in my view, more important even than this Pact itself, is what it reveals of the attitude of mind that created it. Here is a most fervent nationalist confessing that we must now build on something more co-operative than nationalism, that mere self-determination is not good enough. And here then, right against the black horror of Hitler's New Empire of slavery is the answering of the new confederation of free men.

FIRE-POWER OF BRITAIN'S NEW FIGHTERS. WHERE R. A. F. SCORES OVER LUFTWAFFE. NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN ARMAMENT. HELPING THE U. S. TO CATCH UP.

by

J. I. Waddington.

Already the armament of fighter planes has vastly changed since the Battle of Britain was fought between the David and Goliath of Air Forces. Then Goering had some four times as many aircraft as had the R. A. F., but his attack wavered and finally broke before the resolution of the British pilots and the quality of their weapons.

Once, when the late German Kaiser visited Switzerland before the 1914 war, he asked a Swiss Army officer what that country would do if they had their 500,000 troops attacked by 1,000,000. The officer replied, "We should have to shoot twice as fast." In the same way, one of the major factors in the success of the R. A. F. was the "Fire-Power" of the British fighter.

At the beginning of this war, British Hurricanes and Spitfires had a greater intensity of fire than any other fighter in the world. Their eight ·303 machine guns were far more deadly than the standard armament of one 20 m. m. cannon and two ·311 machine guns of the Messerschmitt and French Moranes, or than the two ·50 guns mounted on nearly all the fighters of the U. S. and Italy.

FIRING 9,000 ROUNDS A MINUTE.

Thus the R. A. F. fighter could swoop on to squadrons of the German Stukas, and spitting out some 9,000 rounds per minute from their eight guns, would generally be able to account for three or four of this type before the escorting German fighters could engage, themselves to become victims at the rate of two or three to every fighter of ours shot down.

Although multi-gun installations were experimented with in Britain some years before, the first real increase of fire-power in a standard R. A. F. fighter was in 1935, when the Gloster Gladiator biplane was armed with four machine guns. Unfortunately, however, the biplane arrangement with its comparatively thin wings, was unable to accommodate the guns completely within the wings themselves, and it was only on the advent of the Hurricane and Spitfire monoplanes into Service in 1938 that the real multi-gun fighter was born.

NAZIS TAUGHT VALUE OF ARMOUR.

Both these aircraft carried four guns in each wing, thus avoiding the necessity of using an interrupter gear, which in the case of guns mounted in the fuselage synchronised the rate of fire through the revolving airscrew. A

particular drawback of this system was that the rate of fire was thus controlled by the speed of the airscrew, so that for instance in a glide, when wing-mounted guns could continue to fire at full speed, only a limited number of rounds per minute could be fired by fuselage guns.

In the early stages of this War, the German aircraft sacrificed everyting to speed and bomb-load, and so, unarmed as they were, they proved easy targets for our fighters, and German casualties soared. This obviously had to be countered, and the *Luftwaffe* speedily equipped its craft with very good armour-plate protection for the pilot and for vital parts of the machine.

BIPLANE WITH A CANNON.

So the eternal War of weapon versus armour continued, and a weapon had to be found and developed which would nullify the protection of the new German armour, and so the cannon came into general use. It is not generally realised that the British Fairey Company was a pioneer in this sphere, and as early as 1934 a Fairey biplane—the "Fantome" built for the Belgium Air Force—mounted a 37 m. m. cannon on its Hispano engine firing through the hollow airscrew hub. Very little further was heard, however, of cannon in this country, until in 1940 it was announced that the Spitfire would be equipped with two 20 m. m. cannon, as well as four ·303 machine guns. Even surpassing this, recently there has appeared a Hurricane, which, more adaptable than the Spitfire by virtue of its structural design, mounts four 20 m. m. cannon, or alternatively twelve machine guns.

MIGHT OF THE NEW BEAUFIGHTER.

Both these cannon-armed aircraft have a terrific weight of fire, amounting to 600 lbs. per minute in the case of the Hurricane, and to 410 lbs. per minute for the Spitfire, yet this is exceeded by the Bristol Beaufighter, our crack twin-engine two-seat night fighter. This aircraft is particularly suitable for the installation of armament, as the engines being outboard the whole of the fuselage nose is available for guns and ammunition. This nose carries four 20 m. m. cannon, and in the wings are mounted additionally six ·303 machine guns, bringing the total weight of fire up to 765 lbs. per minute. Being a larger aeroplane than either of the two standard day fighters, it can also carry much larger loads of ammunition, and can maintain this weight of fire for a longer period.

Among enemy aircraft, by contrast, the greatest volume of fire which is achieved by the Messerschmitt 110 armed with two 20 m. m. cannon and four ·311 machine guns, is only 375 lbs. per minute and the latest type Me. 109 F2 mounting one 20 m. m. cannon firing through the airscrew hub, and two ·311 machine guns is only 240 lbs. per minute.

ADVANCING U. S. ARMAMENT.

It is obvious that with equal standards of speed, manoeuvreability and pilot efficiency—and even in these three items the R. A. F. has shown itself not

only equal, but superior to the *Luftwaffe*—this dominant superiority in fire-power must continue to give Britain that mastery of the air which was asserted in the summer of 1941, and which has grown and established itself in the succeeding months of daring and widespread daylight offensive sweeps over the occupied countries of Europe.

Although the standard armament of U. S. fighters was generally only two ·50 machine guns at the beginning of the war, the early deliveries of Mohawks, Tomahawks, etc., were quickly converted to mount six guns, the four additional ones located in the wings.

Recent deliveries from America are arriving armed to the British standards, and the Airacobra has surpassed any other fighting aircraft by mounting a 37 m. m. cannon, and firing a shell through the hollow airscrew hub. This shell weighs approximately seven times as much as the 20 m. m. projectile. The U. S. profiting from British wartime experience and advice, is thus advancing in the technique of armament in less than a year, as far as the British have done in six years of gradual evolution.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

The Milwaukee Journal, February 1.—The Nazi mind could not understand how Britain could take the terrible beating it took in Belgium and France—and still continue to resist. The Nazi mind could not believe that the British people could take what London and Plymouth and Coventry took—and not give in. The Nazi mind could not conceive that the British people would loyally follow their chosen leader despite military disasters......This is the sort of thing that the Nazi mind has never understood. It has never understood the difference between disagreement and treason, between parliamentary opposition and Quislings. It has never understood the tremendous power of free peoples, no matter how slow their efforts. The Nazis have called the democratic countries decadent and rotten, and then believed their own shouting. The Nazis still have much to learn. Democracy and her armies are only just beginning to fight.

The New York Times, February 1.—The United States hornets' nest has been struck; its leading warriors are going into action......The sending of troops to all parts of the world means that Hitler's system of fighting one enemy and destroying him, and then attacking another is now ended. The United Nations' troops are together active in war wherever feasible......The landing of the A. E. F. in British-controlled Northern Ireland marked but an extending of the defensive line extending across the North Atlantic......In the south-west Pacific, the Dutch have already announced that American planes and light ships are active......In China, American military pilots

flying American combat planes are bombing with great success Japanese air ports in Thailand......The Red Sea area is being converted into the United Nations' arsenal in the Near East, from which shipments can go to Egypt, to Libya and the Russian Caucasus, or across the Indian Ocean to India and to the Far East......It is apparent that American troops are on duty under Arctic temperature, in the tropics and in virtually desert country.

The New York Journal-American, January 28.—The official Chinese *Central Daily News* says that the unprecedented successes of the American Volunteer Group are the harbinger of a formidable Allied air offensive in the Pacific. The successes of the American pilots are due to the superior quality of the American planes, superior fighting technique and superior morale.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE FOR SEPOY CLERKS/STOREMEN IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

The following are the terms and conditions of service for the various clerical services *and if you do not satisfy them and agree to accept them you need not apply.*

1. **Terms of service.**—Candidates will be required to enrol themselves as Sepoy Clerks/Storemen in accordance with the following conditions :—

(*a*) Must be prepared to serve in any part of the World.

(*b*) They will be required to serve for the duration of the War and 12 months thereafter, provided their services are so long required.

2. **Qualifications.**—

(1) *For Sepoy Storemen RIASC.*

Must be able to speak English fluently and write it legibly.

(2) *For Sepoy Clerks/Storemen.*

Must have passed or studied up to S. S. L. C. or its equivalent, and must be able to speak and write good English. Preference will be given to those with previous office experience and typewriting.

3. **Age limit.**—

For Sepoy Storemen	...	18 to 25 years.	
For Clerks/Storemen	...	Indian Hospital Corps. R.I.A.S.C. I.A.O.C. Madras Sappers & Miners.	$17\frac{1}{2}$ to 41.

4. **Physical standards.—**

Height: 5 feet 2 inches; Weight: Not less than 96 lb; Chest: 29 inches with 2 inches expansion.

5. **Salary and Allowances.—**

For Storemen Rs. 16 p. m. with good opportunities for promotion. For Clerks Rs. 16 p. m. plus Rs. 1—8—0 per day totalling approx. Rs. 61-0-0 p. m. with rations, clothing, etc., free.

6. **War concessions.—**

Expatriation allowance Rs. 7 p. m.
Field Service Batta, when granted, Rs. 3 p. m.

7. **Special Note.**—(To be carefully studied by the candidates before the filling of application form).

(*a*) All enlistments are done only in the 3rd grade in the first instance. There is good chance of promotion to higher grades, depending of course on the ability, capacity and energy of the candidate as under:—On promotion to 2nd grade the total salary will be Rs. 74 p. m. and to 1st grade Rs. 85 p. m. with free rations, etc.

(*b*) All vegetarians must agree to mess together.

(*c*) Must be prepared to handle leather and fats.

(*d*) If called up for interview, the candidate should produce documentary evidence of his age and educational qualifications.

(*e*) Candidates called for interview will receive railway warrants for their journey to Bangalore, and those selected must join duty forthwith in the unit for which they are selected. Unselected candidates will be given a return warrant home.

(*f*) *Candidates who fail to produce evidence as mentioned in para* (*d*) supra, *or refuse enrolment after selection, will have to return the cost of the warrant on which they travelled, and will not be given a return warrant.*

(*g*) Candidates are advised to undergo a preliminary medical examination by private doctors to save disappointment.

(*h*) *Selection to different categories will be finally decided by the Assistant Technical Recruiting officer and, such selection will be binding upon the applicant.*

(*i*) Applications in candidates own handwriting should be submitted to:—

The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer,

Cornwallis Barracks, Trinity Road,

BANGALORE.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF COMBATANT TECHNICIANS.

Category.	Pay and Allowances.	Remarks.
Group "A"		
	Rs.	
Clerks (S.S.L.C. Passed) ...	16 0 0/1 8 0 p. day.	Chance of promotion.
Do. („ Failed) ...	16 0 0 P. M.	
Do. (Inter. and B.A.) ...	60 0 0 „	50%
Draughtsman (Mech.) ...	46 0 0 „	This salary is for the 3rd Grade. 1 Grade Rs. 79-2-0 P. M.; 2nd Grade Rs. 59—2—0 P. M. Selection at first will be for the 3rd Grade only.
Electrician ...	„	
Engine Artificer ...	„	
Fitter ...	„	
Inst. Mechanic ...	„	
Turner ...	„	
Welder ...	„	
Group "B"		
Blacksmith ...	36 10 0 P. M.	As above, but 1st Grade Rs. 61-0-0 P.M. 2nd Grade Rs. 47-14-0 P. M.
Carpenter and Joiner ...	„	
Coppersmith ...	„	
Mason (Concretor) ...	„	
Group "C"		
Cutler ...	31 15 0 P. M.	As above, but 1st Grade Rs. 52—9—0 P. M., 2nd Grade Rs. 41-5-0 P. M.
Tinsmith ...	„	
Painter and Decorator ...	„	
Vulcanizer ...	„	
Group "D"		
Saddler and Harness Maker.	27 8 0 P. M.	As above, but 1st Grade Rs. 38—8—0 P. M.; 2nd Grade Rs. 32-11-0 P. M.
Group "E"		
Tailor ...	23 8 0 P. M.	As above, but 1st Grade Rs. 31-0-0 P. M. for tailors, 2nd Grade Rs. 27—4—0 P. M. for tailors. 1st Grade Rs. 27—6—0 P. M., 2nd Grade Rs. 25-8-0 P. M. for bootmakers.
Bootmaker ...	21 12 0 P. M.	
***Group "G"**		
Civilian Driver Instructors.	50 0 0 P. M.	Without rations, clothing, etc.
M. T. Drivers ...	35 0 0 P. M.	
Miscellaneous.		
Baker ...	23 8 0 P. M.	

GENERAL REMARKS.—For all the above categories, (except Group "G")* free rations, free clothing, free accommodation are provided. The pay and allowances of non-combatants (enrolled) will be reduced by Re. 1 only.

* For this category only rare vacancies exist.

SPECIAL NOTE.—Potential recruits who fail to pass the Trade Test in 3rd Grade will be accepted as improvers if found fit.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State War Information Bureau.

LECTURE LXXXV—(*Batch 2*).

1942—

March ...	7, Saturday ...	Municipal Office ...	5.30 p. m.
	8, Sunday ...	Nachandupatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Virachchilai ...	6.30 p. m.
	9, Monday ...	Vayalogam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kudumiyamalai ...	6.30 p. m.
	10. Tuesday ...	Nallur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Mandaiyur ...	6.30 p. m.
	11, Wednesday	Panayappatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Rangiyam ...	6.30 p. m.
	12, Thursday ...	Vengalur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Konapattu ...	6.30 p. m.
	13, Friday ...	Kodumbalur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Viralimalai ...	6.30 p. m

LECTURE LXXXVI—(*Batch 3*).

March ...	14, Saturday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
	15, Sunday ...	Alangudi ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kottaikkadu ...	6.30 p. m.
	16, Monday ...	Annavasal ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kilakkurichchi ...	6.30 p. m.
	17, Tuesday ...	Kulipirai ...	6.00 p. m.
		Sevalur ...	6.30 p. m.
	18, Wednesday	Valaramanikkam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Embal ...	6.30 p. m.
	19, Thursday ...	Ramachandrapuram ...	6.00 p. m.
		Rayavaram ...	6.30 p. m.
	20, Friday ...	Malaiyur ...	6.00 p. m
		Karambakkudi ...	6.30 p. m.

Sri Brihadamba State Press, Pudukkottai. 1,000—7-3-42.